

U.S. Urges Japanese Action to Conserve Pacific Salmon Resource

The Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has expressed deep concern that Japan has not taken any effective action regarding the operations of its high seas gill net fishery in 1974 on what is expected to be one of the lowest runs of Bristol Bay (Alaska) sockeye salmon in history. Cooperative action by the Japanese is considered imperative.

Members of the U.S. Section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission and others met in Seattle, Wash., in February to review the situation in light of U.S. concern for the resource. Those attending included U.S. Chairman Elmer E. Rasmuson, Anchorage, Alaska; Professor Donald L. McKernan of the University of Washington, Seattle; Robert W. Schoning, Director of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C.; Harold Z. Hansen, representing Alaska's Governor William Egan; and staff members of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and NMFS who provided technical data.

Mr. Schoning said he was keenly disappointed at Japan's continued failure to respond in a meaningful way to the critical conservation needs which he said were clearly enunciated at a meeting of the full Commission in Tokyo last November. INPFC comprises representatives of Canada, Japan, and the United States; and one of its primary missions is to ensure the maximum sustained productivity of the fishery resources of the North Pacific.

The Bristol Bay sockeye run in 1974 is forecast to be about 5 million fish, but the minimum number needed for brood stock to ensure maintenance of the resource is about 9.5 million fish, almost twice the number expected to be in the run. The United States is now planning a virtual shut-down in the U.S. harvest of sockeye salmon in Bristol Bay in 1974.

The State of Alaska has announced

plans to impose severe restrictions on all fishing for sockeye under its jurisdiction, including prohibiting any directed commercial fishery in Bristol Bay this year with the possible exception of a small fishery in Togiak, an area at the northern edge of Bristol Bay. Limited numbers of sockeye may be taken incidental to fisheries for other salmon species in the Bay, but no large runs of any species are expected in 1974.

In addition, in an unprecedented move, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has prohibited sport fishing for sockeye and sharply curtailed the sockeye subsistence catch in the Bay by natives in 1974.

Schoning said: "There is ample biological evidence to indicate the urgent need for strong conservation measures in the salmon fisheries." The Japanese high seas catch of Bristol Bay sockeye salmon for the past 18 years has averaged about 2.4 million fish a year. This represents about 22 percent of the total annual harvest of Bristol Bay sockeye during that period. The United States feels this harvest

must be essentially eliminated in 1974.

Schoning said: "In 1974 it is not a matter of catching a harvestable surplus, but one of possibly saving from extinction a critically low run of the sockeye salmon resource that has been and, with proper conservation measures, can again be potentially the largest in the world."

Director Schoning said that Japan's failure so far to take meaningful action to save such a valuable resource points out the importance of the U.S. fisheries position in the Law of the Sea negotiations. In that forum the U.S. position is that in order to ensure effective management, anadromous species such as salmon and steelhead should be under the jurisdiction of the host State (the State in whose waters spawning takes place) as far offshore as they range. Due to the biological characteristics of these stocks, the United States feels that rational management can best be accomplished if the stocks are harvested in coastal waters, where separate runs can be recognized, instead of in waters far out on the high seas.

NOAA Selects Boston Man as General Counsel

The appointment of William C. Brewer, Jr., a partner in the Boston law firm of Hill and Barlow, as General Counsel of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, was announced today by Dr. Robert M. White, NOAA Administrator.



Brewer

Mr. Brewer brings to the Commerce Department's environmental agency a broad background in corporate and international law, and in education. He was graduated from Phillips Academy in 1939, Williams College in 1943, and from Harvard Law School in 1949. He served in the Army's 10th

Mountain Division in 1942 and 1943; as a cryptanalyst in the Signal Security Corps from 1943 to 1945; and was discharged as a second lieutenant in 1946.

Upon graduation from Harvard Law School, Mr. Brewer became General Counsel of the Mutual Boiler and Machinery Insurance Company. In 1953 he became a partner in the law firm of Peabody, Koufman and Brewer, which was succeeded by the firm of Hill and Barlow in 1965.

Since 1968, Mr. Brewer has served as adjunct professor at Boston College Law School, teaching coastal zone management and international business law. He has served as a director of several companies, and has written numerous articles for legal journals.

He served as chairman of the Manchester, Mass., Personnel Board from 1960 to 1963, and as a selectman in 1963 and 1964. He has been a director and executive committee member of the Beverly, Mass., Hospital since 1965.

Mr. Brewer was commodore of the Manchester Yacht Club from 1956 to 1967, and rear commodore of the Cruising Club of America from 1965

Commerce Department Awards First Coastal Zone Grants to Oregon, Maine, Rhode Island

Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent awarded \$634,547 in Federal grants to Rhode Island, Maine, and Oregon to assist the states' development of coastal zone management programs on March 14, 1974. The grants were the first to be made by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, to encourage effective management, beneficial use, protection and development along America's sea coasts and Great Lakes' shores.

The grants include \$154,415 to Rhode Island, \$230,000 to Maine, and \$250,132 to Oregon. The individual states are contributing a matching share of the coastal zone management funds which, by law, must amount to one-third of the total program cost.

Large portions of the grant to Rhode Island's Department of Administration will support the activities of the state's Coastal Resource Management Council and the University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center. The state's first year of work under the coastal zone grant will include a resources inventory, a commercial fisheries survey, a sand and gravel extraction study, lease fees structure study, environmental impact guidelines, a socioeconomic baseline data compilation, shoreline use guidelines, a salt marsh quality analysis, an energy requirements study, a unique natural areas plan, a marine recreation study, and legal studies.

In Maine, the grant is awarded to

to 1967. He has been chairman of the national membership committee of the Cruising Club of America since 1969. He is an aircraft pilot.

Mr. Brewer married the former Ann Wickes in 1948. They have three children: Gale, 22, at Columbia School of General Studies; Anita, 20, at Williams College; and William C. III, 17, at Concord Academy.

the Office of State Planning and will support the work of the Departments of Marine Resources, Inland Fisheries and Game and Conservation in addition to the University of Maine, the Historic Preservation Commission, five Regional Planning Commissions, and the Portland Council of Governments. The first year work program is based upon three major program elements each comprising several tasks. The first element, a land and water capability analysis, includes aerial photography and interpretation, a mapping program involving resource interpretation and atlas maps, natural resource data compilation, socioeconomic data analysis and planning, planning reports preparation for the "Down East" region, and a critical areas program for southern coastal Maine. The second element involves studies of fisheries and aquaculture and characteristic biological assemblages, and ponds and wetlands. It also includes socioeconomic data analysis, lake resource analysis, estuarine classification by physical characteristics, hydrology, surficial and bedrock geology data compilation, and a historic and archeological inventory. The last work element is a local and regional citizens participation program which includes a resources inventory, alternative futures preparation, and a public opinion polling program.

Administered by the Land Conservation and Development Commission, a major portion of Oregon's grant

will support operations of the state's Coastal Conservation and Development Commission. The year's work program includes the development of alternative implementation programs for the coastal zone management plan, an evaluation of land and water use development pressures on coastal natural resources and a study of planning and regulation in the coastal region. Also planned is a series of resource inventories covering coastal fish and wildlife, estuaries, lakes and streams, floodplains, coastal shorelands, geological hazards, and uplands, including an analysis of visual assets of the coastal zone and a study of water-related opportunities. Final elements include collection of basic environmental data, the development of recommendations for an information storage and retrieval system, and a public information program.

Stevenson Heads NMFS Southeastern Region

William H. Stevenson, 46, has been named Director for the Southeast Region of the National Marine Fisheries Service, a unit of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Headquartered in St. Petersburg, Fla., the Southeast Region is responsible for certain Federal fisheries activities in 17 Gulf and South Atlantic States plus Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Mr. Stevenson served as manager of the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Center's Fisheries Engineering Laboratory located at Mississippi Test Facility, Bay St. Louis, Miss., since September 1970. Among his most recent experiences



Stevenson

was directing the fisheries functions of Skylab and Earth Resources Satellite Technology programs. Prior to heading the Fisheries Engineering

Laboratory he was Chief of Exploratory Fishing and Gear Research in Washington, D.C. Mr. Stevenson succeeds Jack W. Gehringer, who was recently named Deputy Director of NMFS in Washington, D.C.

A native of Philadelphia, Pa., the new Regional Director is a graduate of the University of Delaware with a bachelor of arts degree in zoology. He has been a Federal employee since 1962, and served in Recife, Brazil, from 1966 to 1968 as an advisor for fisheries development to the Government of Brazil. Earlier he was manager of the University of Delaware Marine Biological Laboratory. From 1953 to 1962 Mr. Stevenson worked in the fishing industry on gear development and resource assessment along the Atlantic coast.

He is a member of a number of professional societies including the Marine Technology Society, the American Fisheries Society, the Mississippi Academy, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has received several awards for superior performance in government, and has published about a dozen papers dealing primarily with remote sensing and fishing gear development.

NMFS Names New Enforcement Chief

The Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has announced the appointment of Morris M. Palozzi as Chief of the National Marine Fisheries Service Enforcement and Surveillance activity.

The program's responsibilities include the development and activation of policies and guidelines concerned with NOAA activities in the highly complex field



Palozzi

of international and domestic fisheries regulations; interaction with State and other Federal programs to facilitate establishment and enforcement of measures surrounding the management and conservation of marine resources; and significant contributions to the development and maintenance of domestic and international programs related to marine resource conservation and protection.

Enforcement activities embrace regulations that affect the activities of both domestic and foreign fishing fleets operating in U.S. waters and national law that bears on the protection of endangered and threatened species of living marine resources. Surveillance responsibilities include the collection of data related to foreign fishing activities off U.S. shores. Implicit in all NMFS enforcement and surveillance work is close cooperation with other government agencies.

Mr. Palozzi comes to NMFS from positions of progressively greater responsibility as an attorney with the U.S. Treasury Department, which he joined in 1963. His first three years there were devoted to investigatory work related to bank trust departments in several states. The following five years were spent in customs law specialization, with emphasis on the legal interpretation of maritime traffic regulations. During the past three years, Mr. Palozzi served as a customs law adviser and coordinator for special projects in the field of domestic and international commerce.

The 35-year-old attorney is a native of Paterson, New Jersey, and a graduate of Seton Hall University. Mr. Palozzi earned his Juris Doctorate degree at the University of Maryland Law School in 1963, and was a student of Admiralty Law at George Washington University's Graduate School of Law during 1970 and 1971. He is a member of four bar associations, a past president of the Customs Lawyers Association, and is associated with several civic, professional, and academic organizations.

Spilhaus Will Serve As NOAA Consultant

Noted scientist, inventor, and author Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus has been appointed special consultant on oceanic and atmospheric programs to Dr. Robert M. White, Administrator of the Commerce Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

In his position, Dr. Spilhaus will conduct studies, carry out special assignments, and give counsel on NOAA activities in ocean-atmosphere monitoring, Sea Grant, oceanic research, fisheries, and coastal zone management.



Spilhaus

Dr. Spilhaus, known as the "Father of Sea Grant" owing to his concept for the name and activity that later came to be NOAA's National Sea Grant program, has most recently been a Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars of the Smithsonian Institution. Formerly President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1970), he has also been President of the Franklin Institute (Philadelphia) from 1967-1969, and Dean of the Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota, 1949-1967. He is the inventor of the bathythermograph, a basic internationally-known oceanographic instrument, and the Spilhaus Space Clock. He is a prolific author of both popular and scientific articles.

Athelstan Spilhaus was born in Cape Town, Union of South Africa, and received a B.Sc. from the University of Cape Town in 1931. He obtained an M.S. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1933, a D.Sc. from the University of Cape Town in 1948, and has received ten honorary degrees from universities in the United States and England. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1946.

Dr. Spilhaus began his public service with the U.S. Army Air Corps, 1943-46, during which time he contributed to the development of meteorological equipment including radar and radio upper wind finding instrumentation, work for which he was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1946. He was Scientific Director of Weapons Effects of two Nevada Nuclear Tests in 1951, and has received Presidential appointments from Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson. He was a member of the National Science Board from 1966-1972.

Whiting Gutting Machine Found

Experimental results at the NMFS Atlantic Fishery Products Technology Center have shown that there is a commercial machine available to remove completely the guts and black belly lining from headed whiting, prior to further processing. The machine can clean whiting up to one pound and with minor adjustments, be made to handle larger fish. Recoveries of between 66-81 percent have been obtained from headed whiting, depending upon size.

For further information or for a demonstration of the machine, contact Joseph M. Mendelsohn or Thomas J. Connors at the NMFS Atlantic Fishery Products Technology Center, Emerson Avenue, Gloucester, MA 01930 (Telephone: 617-283-6600).

Atlantic Squid Studied

As part of the New England Fisheries Development Program a commercial fishing vessel, the *Valkyrie*, of New Bedford was chartered early this year by the National Marine Fisheries Service to demonstrate fishing and measure production rates during fishing for long-finned squid, *Loligo pealei* off southern New England. U.S. interest in squid fishing has grown since 1968 when the Japanese began experimental fishing for squid off New York.

Since that time, activity in squid harvesting has progressed rapidly. Early in 1974 there were over 30 foreign vessels fishing south of New England for squid. Most of the fishing for long-finned squid by foreign vessels takes place near the edge of the Continental Shelf during the cooler months (December-April) when the squid have aggregated there to escape intolerable temperatures inshore. Surveillance observations and information from other sources indicate that the catch rate by the foreign fleet, most of which are large freezer trawlers with over 2500 hp ranges from about 4 to 12 tons per day.

The *Valkyrie*, a 100-foot stern trawler with 700 hp, was chartered for four fishing trips during January and February. During 24 days of fishing, 223 two-hour tows were made with high-opening bottom trawls. Over 168,000 pounds of squid were captured at an average rate of 380 pounds per fishing hour. The daily catch rate was 3.5 tons per day for

Foreign Fishery Developments

ROK Fisheries Show "Significant Advances"

The Republic of Korea (ROK) has made significant advances in the fisheries sector in recent years. The country's harvest of fishery products in 1972 totaled 1,343,569 metric tons, surpassing the record 1971 catch of 1,073,733 tons by 25.1 percent, according to the Japan External Trade Organization's (JETRO) report based on data compiled by the ROK Office of Fisheries.

CATCH

South Korea harvested 1,343,569 metric tons of fishery products valued at 107,574 million won (approximately US\$268.9 million, based on 400 won = US\$1) in 1972. This is an increase of 25.1 percent in quantity and 22.2 percent in value over 1971. The high-seas fisheries produced 224,135 tons, coastal fisheries (in-

cluding aquaculture and whaling) provided 1,118,276 tons and inland fisheries contributed 1,158 tons.

Fish accounted for 947,661 metric tons (70.6 percent), molluscs 231,475 tons (17.2 percent), seaweeds 128,829 tons (9.6 percent), crustaceans 23,424 tons (1.7 percent) and other marine products 12,180 tons (0.9 percent) of the total production.

The experience now provides some production and market data which will better enable the fishing industry to evaluate potential use of this unique resource. Under ICNAF allocations the U.S. is authorized to harvest 5,600 tons of squid from North Atlantic waters. The 1973 catch was less than one-third of this amount.

In addition to squid, the New England Fisheries Development Program is looking into development of other resources not fully utilized by U.S. fishermen, such as offshore crabs (red and Jonah) and fish species discarded from trawl operations. The program was initiated in 1973 in an attempt to offset the reduction of available resources as a result of overfishing.

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PROCESSED FISH PRODUCTS

Korean production of processed seafoods amounted to 161,846 tons in 1972 (31.1 percent above the 1971 output). Raw material supplied to processors totaled 405,787 tons.

EXPORTS

Korea exported \$152,560,000 worth of fishery products in 1972, a 32.7 percent increase over the 1971 export